

FINANCIAL RELIANCE ON FEDERAL FUNDS/IMPLICATIONS OF DEFICITS

A Report Prepared for the

Legislative Finance Committee

By
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Legislative Fiscal Division



www.leg.mt.gov/css/fiscal

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

HJR 26, passed by the 2005 Legislature, calls for a study of the state reliance on federal funds, and the potential impacts of reductions in federal funds on state and local operations. The project was referred by the Legislative Council to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) for action. At its June 2005 meeting, the LFC voted to direct staff to pursue this project. HJR 26 is included as Appendix A, and the June LFC decision document summarizing the staff proposal for action is included as Appendix B.

This report represents the first in what is anticipated to be at least two reports. This report provides foundational information on the following subjects:

- How much federal funds are expended by the state and for what general purposes
- How the federal budget system works
- Projections of the federal budget deficit

Future reports will then explore in greater specificity the central questions of what potential or likely impacts to state operations and/or services will result from known or potential federal action on the budget, both now and in the future. Among the topics that will be explored are:

- In greater detail and geared towards functions of state government, how and for what state government expends federal funds
- What we now know or can surmise about federal action now and into the future, including
 - Changes in the size and/or scope of federal grants and program funding
 - The range of known or potential other action on the federal budget that will impact states, including but not limited to changes in matching or maintenance of effort rates, unfunded mandates, and eligibility
- Potential options now and in the next legislative session

FEDERAL FUNDS IN MONTANA

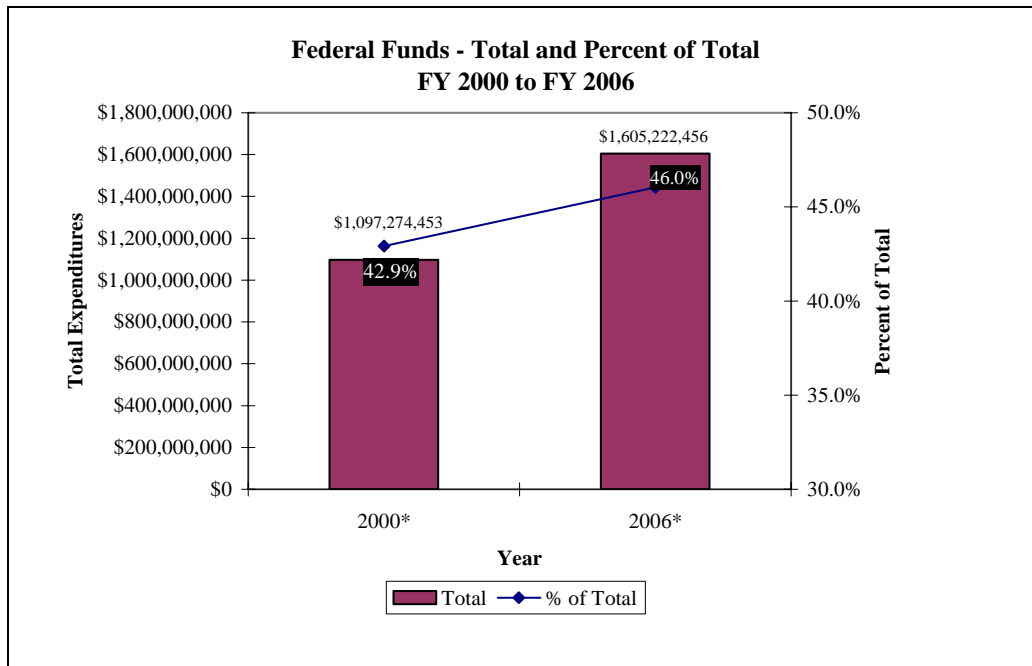
As stated earlier, HJ 26 calls for this committee to examine the impact on state and local governments of potential changes in federal funds provided to (or through) state government. However, state government only expends a fraction of the total federal funds expended by entities and individuals in the state. A total of \$1.5 billion from federal sources was appropriated by the Montana legislature for state government in FY 2003. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that the federal government expended \$7.1 billion in total payments in Montana that year. The following is a partial list of federal funds expended in the state that do not go through any state agency and are consequently not appropriated by the legislature.

- Social security payments
- Medicare payments
- The postal service
- Funds to operate federal offices such as the USDA and EPA
- Military installations
- Veterans' benefits
- Farm programs

The impact of federal spending on Montana's economy is profound. In fact, Montana is a "welfare state" in that it receives significantly more in federal payments than it pays in various taxes and fees. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 1999 Montana received \$3.1 billion more than it paid in, and ranked #2 among all states for the size of the positive discrepancy. In 2003 Montana received more federal payments per capita than only 12 other states.

FEDERAL FUNDS IN STATE GOVERNMENT

The amount of federal funds received and expended by state government is growing, both in absolute and percentage terms, as shown in the following figure. Please note that this figure uses only HB 2 appropriations.



It goes without saying that the more federal funds the state receives and the greater percentage these funds represent of the expenditures of state government, the more vulnerable the state is to the potential vagaries of not only the level of funding provided to the state but the timeliness of the provision of those funds.

Use of Federal Funds by Agencies

Federal funds are pervasive within state government. Only four agencies received no federal funds in the 2005 biennium.¹ These funds are also used for a very wide variety of purposes, although three areas dominate functions funded with federal funds:

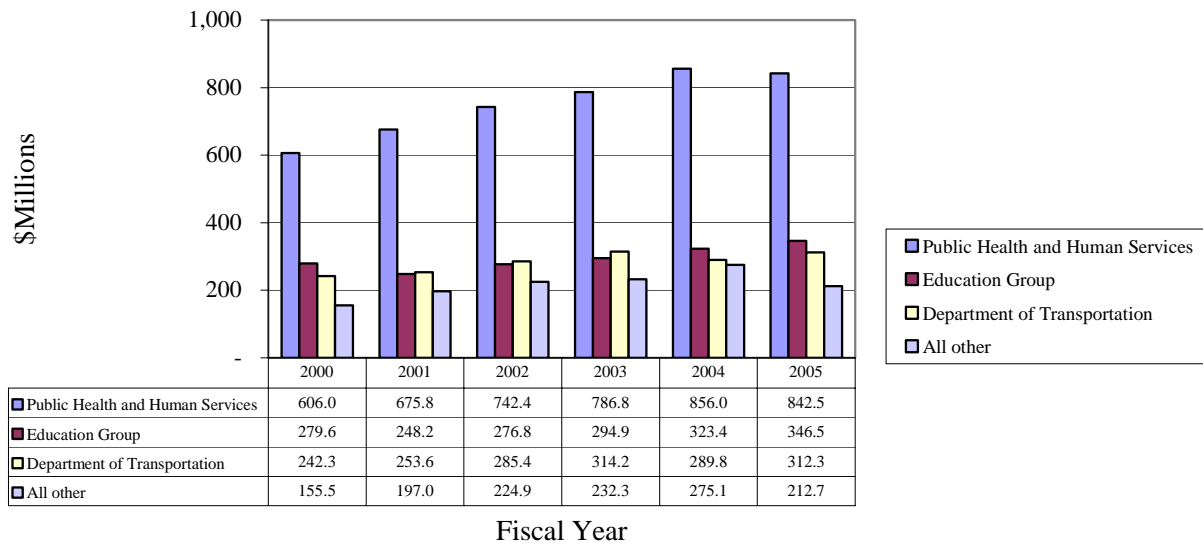
- Human services, including Medicaid and TANF
- Transportation, primarily for road construction
- K-12 and higher education

The following figure shows federal spending by agency from FY 2000 through FY 2005. Please note: the university system accounting utilized in the Montana University System is such that funds are classified and spent not based upon source, but upon the purpose and flexibility of use. Therefore, federal funds lose their identity as federal funds and instead are blended with other funds and classified as “current unrestricted”, “current restricted”, and so on. As a consequence, the federal funds actually

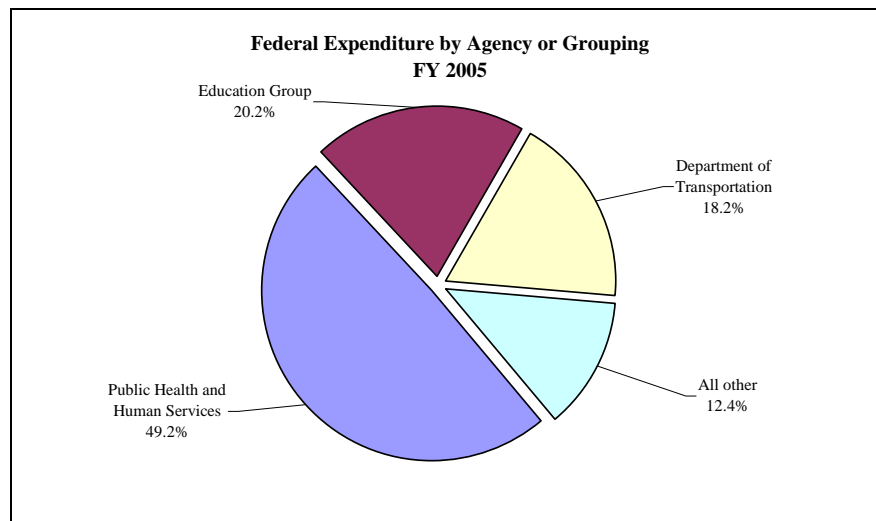
¹ Legislative Branch, Consumer Counsel, Commissioner of Political Practices, and the Consensus Council. The new Office of the Public Defender will likely not receive any federal funds in the 2006 biennium.

received directly by university units shown in the graph are based upon revenue information, rather than actual expenditures. Federal funds received directly by the Office of Commissioner of Higher Education, which are dominated by Guaranteed Student Loan Program funds, maintain their identity and are included as actual expenditures.

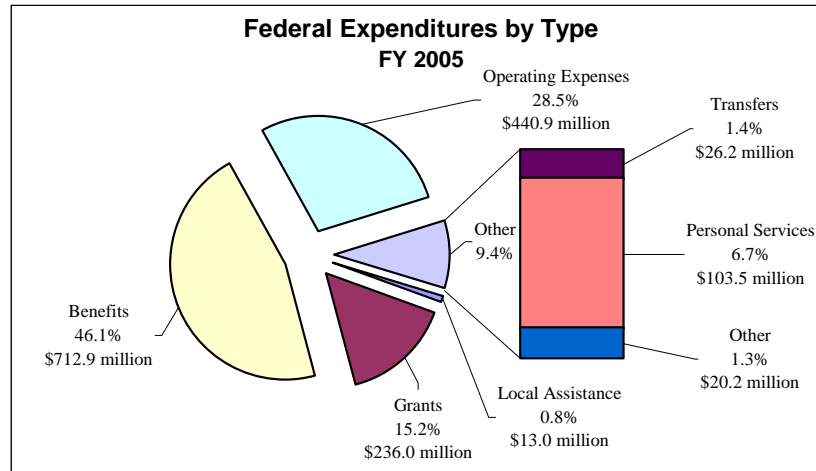
**Federal Expenditure by Agency or Grouping
FY 2000 through FY 2005**



The following figure shows federal funds for FY 2005 in a format that more clearly highlights each functional area's relative size.



Only a small percentage of federal funds are used to support direct provision of services by state employees. The following figure shows the allocation of expenditures of federal funds. Expenditures for human services programs such as TANF and Medicaid dominate benefit payments. Local assistance is dominated by payments to school districts. Operating expenses are dominated by payments to highway construction contractors.



The federal government, with very rare exceptions, does not provide block grants that can be used for a variety of purposes. Instead, it provides specific funds for specific policy issues it deems important, and consequently requires the state to pursue those same policies in order to receive the funds. When changes are made at the federal level in the availability of funds, they directly impact the purpose of the particular grant. Therefore, when examining what is happening at the federal level to federal funds, it is not instructive to look at the changes in total federal funds.² Rather, it is necessary to examine the specific impacts of the changes in the specific funds themselves. Because the federal government provides literally hundreds of various types of assistance for state activities, an examination of the potential impact of all changes at the federal level would not only require an onerous level of time but also be of dubious value. Therefore, staff will concentrate on certain funding types in the coming months.

Requirements of States

Federal funds rarely come without requirements as a condition of receipt. These requirements generally take one of two forms.

- Matching rates, whereby in order to receive federal funds the state must put up a set percentage of the total cost. Matching rates are used extensively. The largest programs with matching rates are:
 - Medicaid – Administrative costs are matched 50/50 by the state, while benefit costs are matched based upon the state's relative standing to other states in personal income. The federal government currently pays for about 70 percent of Medicaid benefit costs.
 - Highway construction – For most highway construction projects, the state pays about 13 percent and the federal government pays about 87 percent. The state must maintain a certain level of state support for other projects in order to maintain this favorable rate.
- Maintenance of effort, whereby the state must continue to spend a certain amount of state funds in order to receive some portion or (more likely) all of the federal funds. The largest maintenance of effort program in state government is TANF, which provides assistance to low income families

² Although the overall impact to the state's economy through the reduction in funds may be palpable if large enough.

The federal government may also have other requirements such as maintenance of certain performance benchmarks to maintain funding or favorable federal participation rates or levels.

As stated earlier, budget-balancing measures at the federal level can involve not only the actual level of funding provided, but also changes in requirements of states for receipt of the funds. Therefore, staff will examine potential and known changes in these factors in the coming months.

THE FEDERAL BUDGETING PROCESS

The federal budgeting process is, to say the least, not the most straightforward. In addition, while Congress has implemented a number of controls and processes designed to provide for an overall level of spending in which priorities are funded and expenditures controlled, there is much room for both deficit spending and pet and other projects that quickly impact the overall budget.

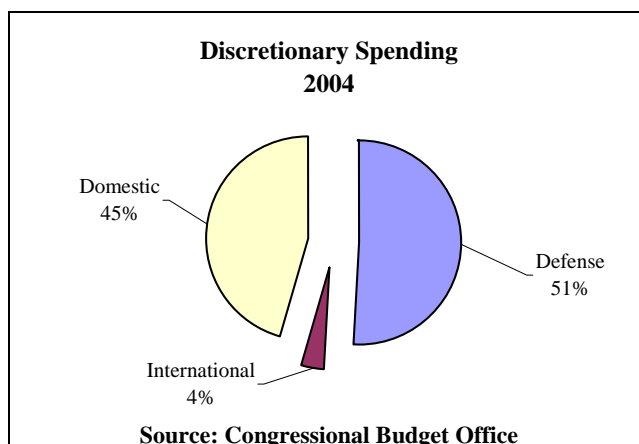
AUTHORIZING SPENDING

There are two major types of spending: 1) discretionary; and 2) mandatory. The terms do not refer to the relative merit or priority of the programs. Rather, they refer to how authority to spend funds is provided.

Discretionary Spending

Discretionary spending is for activities at the discretion of Congress and is funded through 1 of 13 appropriations bills (listed in Appendix C). No funding is provided to any programs funded with discretionary funds without a specific authorization by Congress through an appropriations bill.

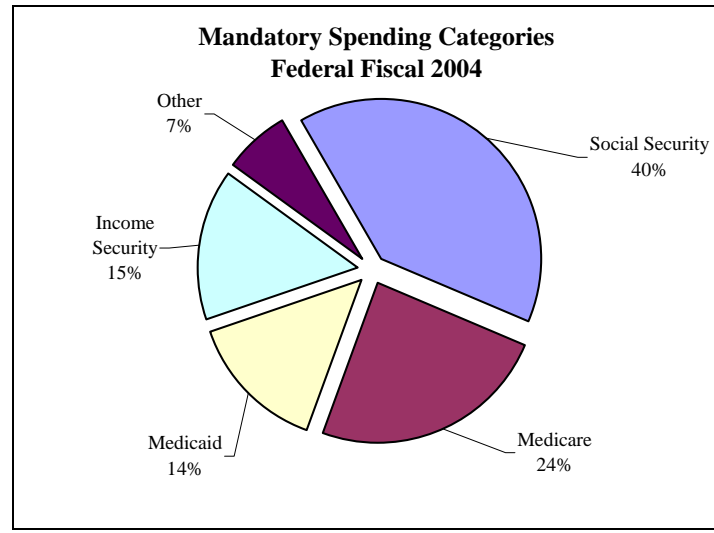
The following figure shows the major components of discretionary spending in 2004.



Mandatory Spending

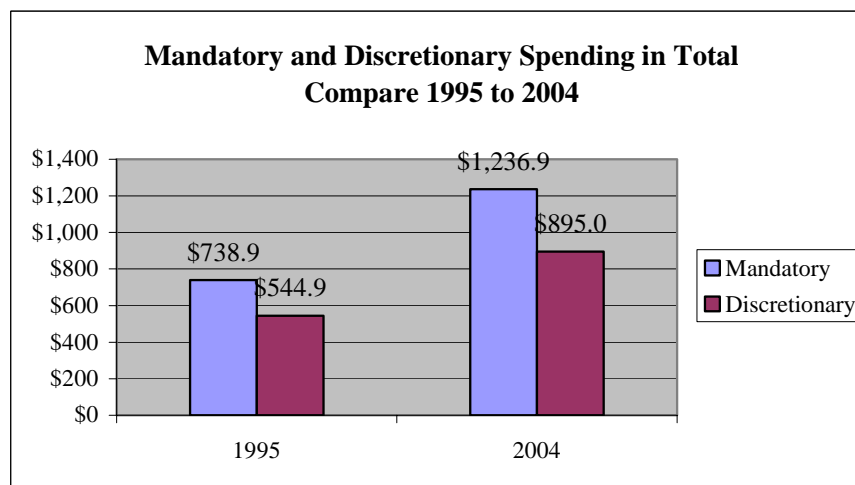
Mandatory spending is for various entitlement programs. As the name implies, if a citizen meets the requirements for eligibility and service level dictated in statute, they are “entitled” to the service. Spending for these programs does not require an “appropriation” per se. If Congress wishes to change the amount of funds expended for entitlement spending, it must change the underlying law. Any legislation to change the underlying reality that governs how much the programs cost is included in “reconciliation” bills. Generally, all reconciliation requirements are contained in very few bills, with most and even all in an omnibus bill.

The following figures show the primary programs for which mandatory spending was made in FFY 2004.

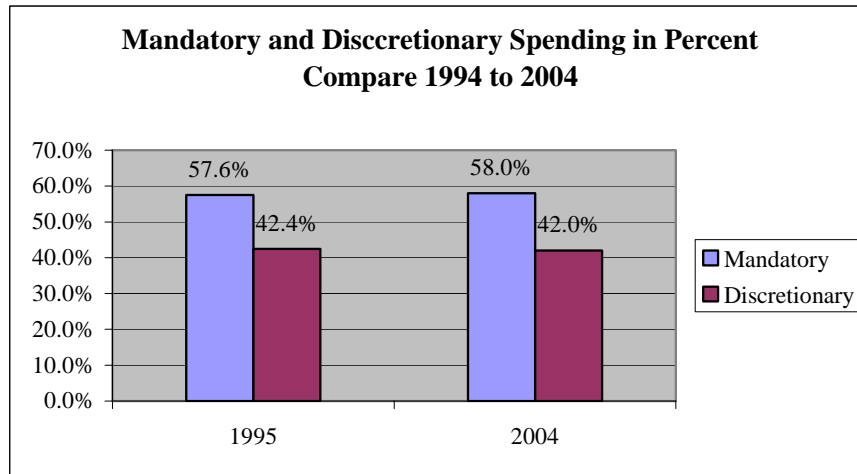


Source: Congressional Budget Office

The following figures show the relative size of each type of spending in the overall budget. Both types of spending have shown significant growth in recent years.



The next figure shows that each type of expenditure as a percentage of the whole has been steady over the same period of time.



THE GENERAL PROCESS OF DETERMINING BUDGETS

The federal process consists of three distinct phases.

- 1) Construction and submittal of the President's budget
- 2) The Congressional budget resolution
- 3) Writing of reconciliation and appropriations bills

President's Budget

The President submits his or her budget by the first week in February. In addition to recommending changes in appropriations, the President also recommends changes in statute to adjust revenues and/or mandatory spending. As in Montana, Congress can adopt, change, or eliminate any proposals therein.

Budget Resolution

The primary mechanism used by Congress to control spending is the budget resolution. The budget resolution essentially determines how much revenue will be available and how much each of the 20 budget functions (listed in Appendix C) will get of the total budget. Consequently, the resolution also specifies the anticipated deficit or surplus. In addition to articulating how much can be included in each of the 13 appropriations bills, the resolution may anticipate changes in statute to adjust revenues and/or expenditures for mandatory programs. Congress is to reconcile the House and Senate versions by April 15. Because it is a resolution of Congress, it does not require approval by the President.

Writing of Bills

As stated, any statute changes to adjust revenues or change mandatory spending are included in "reconciliation" bills. Reconciliation bills are examined by the respective Budget Committees. Appropriations committees are given instructions on the amount of funds available for appropriation to support discretionary programs. Each appropriations bill goes to a separate subcommittee, which can reallocate and reprioritize within the spending targets. Reconciliation bills are to be completed by June 15 and all appropriations bills are to be completed by the start of the federal fiscal year on October 1.

The following figure provides a graphic representation of the timeline. Reconciliation and appropriations bills are rarely done in a timely manner. Congress is as of this writing still working on the omnibus reconciliation bill, and several appropriations bills have yet to pass.

| <u>Action</u> | <u>General Timeframe</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|
| President submits budget | 1 st Week in February |
| Congress completes budget resolutions | April 15 |
| Congress completes reconciliation legislation | June 15 |
| Congress completes action on appropriations | September 30 |
| Fiscal year begins | October 1 |

BUDGETING WITHIN PARAMETERS

Because the budget resolution sets the parameters for the eventual budget, the question arises as to whether that eventual budget closely conforms to the budget resolution and consequently whether states can use the resolution to anticipate overall budget levels. Congress established the resolution process in 1974 in order to provide budgetary control. Over the years, Congress has also experimented with various limitation techniques, such as pay as you go (PAYGO) and spending caps. In recent years the practice of adding line-item appropriations to bills has skyrocketed, adding to the instability of the budgeting process.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) recently produced a paper that compared the established targets in the budget resolution to the eventual budget. The CBO found that expenditures were on average over 3 percent higher than the target amount (\$24 billion), while revenues were close to anticipated (\$3 billion less). The difference in expenditures was primarily caused by supplemental appropriations not contemplated in the resolution, and the decision of Congress not to enact certain reconciliation provisions envisioned in the resolution. Therefore, while the budget resolution provides a good guide for determining Congressional priorities, it is not a completely reliable gauge for what the actual budget will be.

In addition, as stated earlier the subcommittee working on individual appropriations bills can reprioritize within a dizzying array of programs and grants, making use of the budget resolution as a forecasting tool for specific areas of state interest problematic.

How States Are Impacted by Changes

Because Congress can change appropriations at will, states are obviously very vulnerable to any changes in the appropriations. Because states must adhere to the underlying changes that govern entitlement programs, the reconciliation legislation can also have a profound impact on Montana in a number of ways:

- A change in eligibility that either adds caseload or creates pressure to maintain services with state funds for those no longer eligible
- Changes in the required state share of costs or a reduction in federal participation
- Increasing performance or other requirements for the receipt of funds

Cutting appropriations or overt changes in taxation and/or entitlement programs are not the only methods employed at the federal level to reduce or control spending and that impact state services. Congress and the administration are:

- Less tolerant of what are viewed as subsidies to states, i.e. enabling states to maintain grant levels for TANF even when caseloads went down
- Closing loopholes that had previously benefited states, such as the current discussion of intergovernmental transfers in human services
- Putting more costs onto states through unfunded mandates, including proposals recently under discussion for addressing potential flu outbreaks

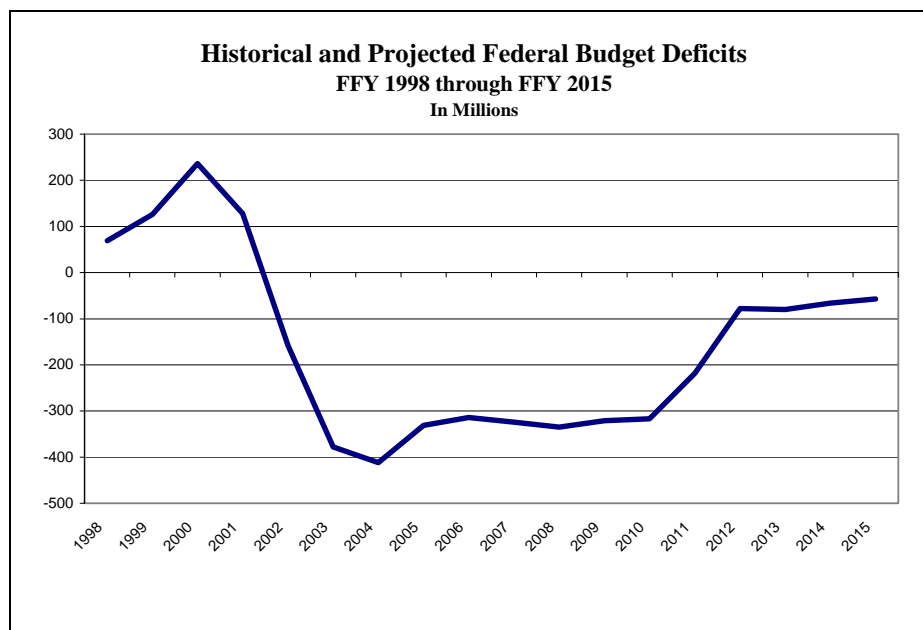
- Distracted by natural disasters and other emerging issues that suddenly shift priorities and/or increase the deficit and subsequently pressure to reduce other expenditures
- Pulling states into what are ordinarily national policy issues. The war in Iraq, as well as the concurrent natural disasters, have squeezed states' ability to respond to issues within state borders to varying degrees
- Having trouble agreeing on reauthorization of key legislation, i.e. TANF, which has been on a continuing resolution for an extended period of time due to inability to agree on how the program should continue (reauthorization of the highway funding bill was also delayed for an extended period until resolution was finally reached earlier this year)

In addition to the above specific actions, the timeliness and quality of the underlying process and infrastructure can impact state services, even when anticipated funds are not impacted.

- Consistent inability of the federal government to pass appropriations bills or reconciliation legislation in a timely manner delays the receipt of funds and can disrupt services, as does the basic ability of the federal government to implement the bills. If receipt of funds is delayed either due to delays in passage or because necessary allocation criteria are not determined or applied in a timely manner, state operations suffer and/or additional pressure is placed on state resources (at least temporarily). A delay in necessary federal work also can add a layer of uncertainty to state operations. Not knowing if, when, or how much federal funds will be received reduces the ability of states to implement programs and/or conduct operations in a timely manner as envisioned by the legislature.

THE DEFICIT

The question of what impact the deficit has on the budget will be explored in the coming months. However, the question is not a straightforward one. For example, there has been little that would allow a prediction of future budgets based upon past deficits. The seriousness of Congress and the President in reducing the deficit is a major factor, as is the overall state of the economy and various intangibles, such as disasters both natural and manmade. For now, this report will show a history of the deficit, as well as current CBO baseline determinations for the future.



Source: Congressional Budget Office – Updated August 2005

As shown in the table, the CBO calculates that under current law the deficit would fall significantly after 2010. However, it is important to note that the CBO is very constrained in how it makes this calculation. As CBO itself puts it:

“By statute, CBO’s baseline must project the future paths of federal revenues and spending under current laws and policies. The baseline is therefore not intended to be a prediction of future budgetary outcomes; instead, it is meant to serve as a neutral benchmark that lawmakers can use to measure the effects of proposed changes to taxes and spending.”

Among the “current law” assumed by the CBO is that tax cuts enacted during the Bush administration will expire on schedule.³

THE FFY2006 BUDGET RESOLUTION

In the resolution passed by Congress in 2005, a total reduction of \$50 billion over a 5 year period from the amounts that would be expended in the baseline calculations was incorporated (about 3 percent of the total \$1.6 trillion anticipated deficit over that period of time). As of this writing and considerably behind schedule, Congress is still considering a number of measures to meet this reduction target. However, discussions and potential actions are centering on several key areas, most notably in human services, and include a major unfunded mandate in child support enforcement and other cost shifts to the states. As of this writing, the House had barely passed its version of the bill. However, given the major differences between the Senate and House versions, the measure still has a significant journey before states know the actual impact. On the appropriations side, several key bills still await passage.

Staff will provide a brief update on federal action at the December meeting.

³ The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA) and the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (JGTRRA).

Appendix A – HJ 26

2005 Montana Legislature

[About Bill -- Links](#)



HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 26 INTRODUCED BY HARRIS, MCGILLVRAY, WISEMAN, HINER

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA REQUESTING AN INTERIM STUDY OF THE HISTORY AND TRENDS OF THE STATE'S RELIANCE ON AND USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS, OF THE HISTORY, TRENDS, AND PORTENTS OF FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICITS, PARTICULARLY AS TO HOW FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICITS HAVE AFFECTED AND MAY IN THE FUTURE AFFECT THE AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL REVENUE FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS, AND OF OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR DEALING WITH REDUCTIONS IN THE AVAILABILITY OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE.

WHEREAS, the budget deficit for the federal government for fiscal year 2005 is currently estimated by the Congressional Budget Office to be \$368 billion, excluding the additional \$80 billion requested in January for the cost of the war in Afghanistan and Iraq this year; and

WHEREAS, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the national debt at the end of 2004 stood at \$7.355 trillion and is projected to be \$7.975 trillion by the end of this year; and

WHEREAS, according to the Congressional Budget Office, budget deficits for the federal government may increase over the next 5 years; and

WHEREAS, the United States Congress has in recent years reduced direct funding and matching grants available to Montana and other states; and

WHEREAS, the proportion of the budget of the State of Montana paid for by federal dollars is currently 47%; and

WHEREAS, decreases in federal funding that supports state programs will not only challenge the state budget, but will also adversely affect local governments and tribal governments and the citizens whom they serve.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the Legislative Council be requested to designate an appropriate interim committee, pursuant to section 5-5-217, MCA, or direct sufficient staff resources to:

(1) examine and analyze the history and trends of the state's reliance on the use of federal funds in programs administered by the state or jointly by the state and local governments;

(2) examine and analyze:

(a) the potentially dramatic increases in future federal budget deficits and, by default, the national debt;

(b) the probability that increases in federal budget deficits will result in substantial and permanent decreases in federal funding for state-administered programs; and

(c) the possible nature and scope of impacts to state-administered programs, including programs that affect local governments and tribal governments, that may be inferred from potential decreases in federal funding; and

(3) identify policy options available to future Legislatures to prepare for and address reductions in federal funding for state-administered programs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if the study is assigned to staff, any findings or conclusions be presented to and reviewed by an appropriate interim committee designated by the Legislative Council.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all aspects of the study, including presentation and review requirements, be concluded prior to September 15, 2006.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the final results of the study, including any findings, conclusions, comments, or recommendations of the appropriate committee, be reported to the 60th Legislature.

Appendix B – LFD Study Presentation to the LFC

Financial Reliance on Federal Funds/Implication of Deficits

Source/authority: HJR 26

Legislative Poll Ranking: #14

Background - Montana state government receives almost 50 percent of its funding from federal funds for a variety of purposes. In addition, local governments also receive significant federal funds. Federal expenditures in Montana, either through direct support of federal activities or direct payments to individuals, are in the billions of dollars each year, and decisions on the federal level will by definition have a major impact on Montana's overall economy and the well-being of its individuals.

The current on going and growing deficit at the federal level will require action on a national level to either reduce expenditures or raise revenues. Most notably because the current political climate makes major revenue enhancement unlikely in the near term, actions to address the deficit will likely require significant action on expenditures. Those actions will likely impact funding now flowing to the states for a multitude of varied purposes.

Study resolution requirements - The resolution does not mention the Legislative Finance Committee. Rather, it charges the Legislative Council with assigning the appropriate interim committee. The Legislative Council does not have jurisdiction over this committee, but has referred this study to the Legislative Finance Committee for consideration.

The resolution includes the following requirements.

- 4) Examine and analyze the history and trends of the state's reliance on the use of federal funds in programs administered by the state or jointly by the state and local governments;
- 5) Examine and analyze:
 - a) The potentially dramatic increases in future federal budget deficits and, by default, the national debt;
 - b) The probability that increases in federal budget deficits will result in substantial and permanent decreases in federal funding for state-administered programs; and
 - c) The possible nature and scope of impacts to state-administered programs, including programs that affect local governments and tribal governments, that may be inferred from potential decreases in federal funding; and
- 6) Identify policy options available to future legislatures to prepare for and address reductions in federal funding for state-administered programs

Staff resources: The project would require a lead staff and at least one other staff who will devote a significant amount of available interim time to the project. In addition, although most federal funds are spent on four areas (human services, workforce development, transportation, and environmental/wildlife), only a handful of agencies do not receive any federal funds. While the absolute dollar amount received by many agencies may be small, the federal funds may be an integral or indispensable part of operations. Therefore, this project would require resources from all staff to varying degrees during the interim to provide data and other information to the staff directly assigned to the project.

Scope of project: As stated above, the resolution specifically directs the study to "...programs administered by the state or jointly by state and local governments." Therefore, unless the committee

voted to expand the scope to examine all federal revenues received by local governments, or federal revenues directly spent in Montana, the study would be limited to the scope envisioned in the resolution.⁴

The study would include:

- Review of the federal budgeting process, from executive budget to final determination
- Review of national experts' analysis of national trends and their potential impact on federal revenues and expenditures
- Creation of inventory of the use of federal funds in state administered programs
- Overview of action on the budget through the 2005 federal fiscal year, including the President's initial budget, and legislative action
- Analysis of potential impact on Montana programs and economy
 - Examination of the potential impact of the budget on individual programs would not be feasible given time and staff restraints
 - The implications for state programs might not be readily apparent

Goals and Outcomes

- Provide information that aids the legislature in:
 - Understanding the scope of federal funds and the services funded
 - Understanding current and potential federal financial picture and action, and its general impact on receipt of federal funds and provision of services
- Provide options for how the legislature may proactively deal with the potential loss of federal funds and services

Proposal:

Given the complexity of federal funding uses and sources, concentration would have to be given to major funding sources involving services to the most Montanans, and there would likely have to be a less in-depth analysis that the subject could receive. NCSL would be utilized as a major resource, and current staff operational funds may be needed to contract with/subscribe to services that specialize in providing information to states to gauge federal action and potential state impacts.

This project should not need a subcommittee, and reports would probably not be necessary at each meeting of the LFC. However, assignment of 3 or 4 committee members for reporting, consultation, and feedback between reports to the full committee would be valuable.

⁴ Expanding the scope to include funds that do not have state oversight would require staff resources very likely beyond the capacity of the LFD.

Appendix C - Appropriations Bills and Budget Functions

The 13 regular appropriations bills

- Agriculture, rural development, Food and Drug Administration
- Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary
- Defense
- District of Columbia
- Energy and water development
- Foreign operations, export financing
- Homeland Security
- Interior
- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education
- Legislative Branch
- Military construction
- Transportation, Treasury, General Government
- Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, Independent Agencies

Note: This list recently changed with the addition of the Homeland Security category.

The 20 budget functions

| Function number | Budget function |
|-----------------|--|
| 050 | National defense |
| 150 | International affairs |
| 250 | General science, space, and technology |
| 270 | Energy |
| 300 | Natural resources and environment |
| 350 | Agriculture |
| 370 | Commerce and housing credit |
| 400 | Transportation |
| 450 | Community and regional development |
| 500 | Education, training, employment, and social services |
| 550 | Health |
| 570 | Medicare |
| 600 | Income security |
| 650 | Social Security |
| 700 | Veterans benefits and services |
| 750 | Administration of justice |
| 800 | General government |
| 900 | Net interest |
| 920 | Allowances |
| 950 | Undistributed offsetting receipts |

Source: House Committee on the Budget, ["Basics of the budget process: a briefing paper,"](#) February 2001

Appendix D – Status of FFY2006 Appropriations Bills

Source: Thomas.gov

STATUS OF FY2006 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

[Appropriations Legislation FY98-FY05](#)
[Jurisdictional Changes in House & Senate Appropriations Sub-Committees](#)
 302b Allocations (pdf) [House](#) | [Senate](#)

Hurricane Katrina Emergency Supplemental Appropriations: 1) [HR3645](#) 2) [HR3673](#)

Last Modified: November 15, 2005 8:36 AM (EST)

| | House Approvals | | | Senate Approvals | | | Conference Approvals | | | Public Law |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Committee Report | Comm. Vote | House Vote | Committee Report | Comm. Vote | Senate Vote | Conf. Report | House Vote | Senate Vote | |
| Continuing Resolution H.J. Res.68 Highlights | | | 09/29/05 rc | | | 09/30/05 vv | | | | 09/30/05 PL109-77 |
| Agriculture HR2744 | H.Rept. 109-102 | SubComm Markup 05/16/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 05/25/05 | 06/08/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-92 | SubComm Markup 06/21/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/23/05 | 09/22/05 rc | H.Rept. 109-255 | 10/28/05 rc | 11/03/05 rc | 11/10/05 PL109-97 |
| Science/State/Justice/Commerce (House) HR2862 Commerce/Justice/Science (Senate) | H.Rept. 109-118 | SubComm Markup 05/24/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/07/05 Highlights | 06/16/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-88 | SubComm Markup 06/21/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/23/05 | 09/15/05 rc | H.Rept. 109-272 | 11/09/05 rc | | |
| Defense HR2863 | H.Rept. 109-119 | SubComm Markup 05/24/05 ----- Committee Markup 06/07/05 Highlights | 06/20/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-141 | SubComm Markup 09/26/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 09/28/05 Highlights | 10/07/05 rc | | | | |
| District of Columbia S1446 | See: Trans/Treas below | | | S.Rept. 109-106 | Committee Markup 07/21/05 | S.Amdt. 2071 uc added to Trans/Treas | Highlights | | | |
| Energy & Water HR2419 Highlights | H.Rept. 109-86 | SubComm Markup 05/12/05 ----- Committee Markup 05/18/05 Highlights | 05/24/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-84 | SubComm Markup 06/14/2005 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/16/05 | 06/30/05 rc | H.Rept. 109-275 Highlights | 11/09/05 rc | 11/14/05 rc | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|
| Foreign Operations (House) HR3057 State/Foreign Operations (Senate) | H.Rept. 109-152 SubComm Markup 06/16/05 ----- Committee Markup 06/22/05 | 06/28/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-96 SubComm Markup 06/29/200 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/30/05 | 07/20/05 rc | H.Rept. 109-265 Highlights | 11/04/05 rc | 11/10/05 rc | 11/14/05 | | |
| | House Approvals | | | Senate Approvals | | | Conference Approvals | | | Public Law |
| | Com- mittee Report | Comm. Vote | House Vote | Com- mittee Report | Comm. Vote | Senate Vote | Conf. Report | House Vote | Senate Vote | |
| Homeland Security HR2360 Highlights | H.Rept. 109-79 SubComm Markup 05/04/05 ----- Committee Markup 05/10/05 Highlights | 05/17/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-83 SubComm Markup 06/14/2005 ----- Committee Markup 06/16/05 Highlights | 07/14/05 rc | H.Rept. 109-241 Highlights | 10/06/05 rc | 10/07/05 vv | 10/18/05 PL109-90 | | |
| Interior & Environment (House) HR2361 Highlights Interior (Senate) | H.Rept. 109-80 SubComm Markup 05/04/05 ----- Committee Markup 05/10/05 Highlights | 05/19/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-80 SubComm Markup 06/07/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/09/05 Highlights | 06/22/05 rc | H. Rept. 109-188 | 07/28/05 rc | 07/29/05 rc | 08/02/2005 PL109-54 | | |
| Labor/HHS/Education HR3010 | H.Rept. 109-143 SubComm Markup 06/09/05 ----- Committee Markup 06/16/05 Highlights | 06/24/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-103 SubComm Markup 07/12/05 ----- Committee Markup 07/14/05 Highlights | 10/27/2005 rc | | | | | | |
| Legislative Branch HR2985 | H.Rept. 109-139 Committee Markup 06/16/05 Highlights | 06/22/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-89 Committee Markup 06/24/05 | 06/30/05 uc | H. Rept. 109-189 | 07/28/05 rc | 07/29/05 rc | 08/02/2005 PL109-55 | | |
| Mil. Qual. of Life/Veterans Affairs (House) HR2528 Highlights Mil. Const./Veterans Affairs (Senate) | H.Rept. 109-95 SubComm Markup 05/12/05 ----- Committee Markup 05/18/05 Highlights | 05/26/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-105 SubComm Markup 07/19/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 07/21/05 | 09/22/2005 rc | | | | | | |
| Trans./Treasury/HUD/Judiciary/ District of Columbia (House) HR3058 Trans./Treasury/Judiciary/HUD (Senate) | H.Rept. 109-153 SubComm Markup 06/15/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 06/22/05 Highlights | 06/30/05 rc | S.Rept. 109-109 SubComm Markup 07/19/05 Highlights ----- Committee Markup 07/21/05 | 10/20/2005 rc | | | | | | |
| | Com- mittee Report | Comm. Vote | House Vote | Com- mittee Report | Comm. Vote | Senate Vote | Conf. Report | House Vote | Senate Vote | Public Law |
| | House Approvals | | | Senate Approvals | | | Conference Approvals | | | |

vv = voice vote; uc = unanimous consent; rc = roll call vote